That he may never more false title plead,
Nor sound his quillets shrilly[2]: hoar the flamen[3],
That scolds against the quality of flesh,
And not believes himself: down with the nose,
Down with it flat; take the bridge quite away
Of him, that his particular to foresee [4],
Smells from the general weal: make curl'd-pate ruffians bald ;
And let the unscarr'd braggarts of the war Derive some pain from you: Plague all; That your activity may defeat and quell The source of all erection.—
There's more gold:— Do you damn others, and let this damn you. And ditches grave you all[5]!

[2] Nor sound his CIUILLETS shrilly:] *Quillets* are *subtilties.*
So, in Law Tricks, &c. 1608 : " — a *quillet* well applied! "
STEEVENS.

Cole, in his Latin Dictionary, 1679, renders *quillet, resfrwola recula.* M ALONE.

3 — HOAR the flamen,] Mr. Upton would read—Jioarse, i. e. make hoarse; for to be *hoary* claims reverence. "Add to this (says he) that *hoarse* is here most proper, as opposed to *scolds.* It may, however, mean,—Give the flamen the *hoary leprosy."* So, in Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, 1623:

«----. shew like *leprosy,,*
" The *whiter* the fouler." And before, in this plav :
" Make the *hoar leprosy* ador'd."
STEEVENS.

4 — that his particular to FORESEE,] The metaphor is apparently incongruous, but the sense is good. To "foresee his particular," is * to provide for his private advantage, for which he leaves the right scent of publick good/ In hunting, when hares have cross'd one another, it is common for some of the hounds ‘”” to smell from the general weal, and foresee their own particular."
Shakspeare, who seems to have been a skilful sportsman, and has alluded often to falconry, perhaps, alludes here to hunting. [Dr. Warburton would read—-forefend$_{y}$ L e. (as he interprets the word) provide for, secure.]

To the commentator's emendation it may be objected, that he *uszsforefend* in the wrong

meaning. *Tojbrffend* is, I think, never to *provide Jbr*$_9$ but to *provide against.* The verbs compounded with *for or fore* have commonly either an evil or negative sense. JOHNSON".